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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1872. NO. 198.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Carlist Insurrection in Spain.

MADRID, April 27.—The Carlists have cut the telegraph wires at many points and few dispatches relative to the insurrection have been received. This morning bands of insurgents attacked the railway station in the town of Solsona, in the province of Lexida, yesterday, and were speedily repulsed.

The Insurrection in Spain.

MADRID, April 28.—An attack of the insurgents was reported at Sunbiber. Many were killed, wounded and taken prisoners by the government troops. Catalonia has been declared in a state of siege. A band of Carlists was defeated last week at Porteach, with a loss of sixteen killed and thirty wounded. The insurgents were dispersed. The number of submissions is increasing. The Carlists are concentrating in considerable numbers only in Nevarre. Guipuzeoa and Biscay. The other provinces are quiet. The insurgents hold no important point, and generally keep to the mountains. No engagement of any importance has taken place. Marshal Serrano has been sent to Catalona to direct operations. He is well acquainted with the country, and will take prompt action for the suppression of the rising before the enemy can concentrate. A telegram announces his safe arrival in the disturbed district.

PARIS, April 28.—A dispatch from Bayonne reports that the Spanish telegraph wires are cut, and no dispatches have been received since a late hour last night. The frontier is vigilantly guarded by the French troops.

Labor Troubles in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 28.—The labor troubles here continue. The builders and master masons have banned the masons employed in the lockout movement. Thousands of workingmen are thrown out of employment. Discharged ourneymen, of all trades, have united in an appeal to the public for support. They discountenance the use of force or threats to prevent others from working.

Don Carlos in Geneva.

MADRID, April 28.—It is stated here on official authority that Don Carlos has not entered Spain. The government has information that he was in Geneva yesterday with his brother, Don Alphonso.

Mr. Fish's Last Note.

LONDON, April 28.—The *Observer* says the reply of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville's note of the 20th of March will reach Minister Schenck to-day, and will be handed to Granville on Tuesday. The *Observer* is informed is a lengthy document. While its tone is very amicable, the position of the American government in regard to consequential damages is maintained.

Miss Nellie Grant was introduced at a garden arty given yesterday by Mr. Schenck, the merican Minister.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 27.—Miss Nellie Grant was resented to the Queen yesterday.

A meeting was held in this city to-day for he purpose of giving consideration to the ubject of the erection of a memorial statue of he lamented Governor General of India, Earl f Mayo. The attendance was immense, and ncluded many eminent men of the kingdom. he Duke of Edinburgh presided, and speeches ere made by the Right Honorable Benj. israeli, Duke Desmond, Earl Derby and Earl haftesbury in favor of the project and in ulogy of the distinguished dead. A committee as appointed to receive subscriptions in id of the memorial.

PARIS, April 27.—A large number of members of the International Society have been arested at Lyons.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 28.—J. P. Brown, secretary and Interpreter of the American Legation here, died to-day, suddenly, of disease f the heart.

PARIS, April 28.—In the Assembly, yesterday, a motion was introduced by Jobert, opposing the abolition of the passport system for travelers to and from England and Belgium, ith the sanction of the Chamber. After deate the motion was put to a vote, and rejected y a considerable majority.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 27, 5 P. M.—Consols, money, 93⅛; account, 93⅛. American securities: U. S. 6-20s of '62, 91⅛; 5-20s of 65 91⅜; 5-20s of '67 93⅜; 10-40s 89⅝.
PARIS, April 27.—Rentes 58f.
LIVERPOOL, April 27.—Cotton quiet; middling uplind 11d. Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat 9s 6d@9s 6d; red western spring 11s 2da11s 5d; red inter 11s 10d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 28s 9d. Cheese s.

VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

oss of Life Not so Great as Reported

illages Deserted and People Encamped in the Fields.

LONDON, April 27.—Naples dispatches reived this morning give further particulars of he eruption of Vesuvius. The extent of the alamity may probably prove much greater hen the facts are fully ascertained. From he city and bay of Naples the spectacle was rand, terrible and impressive. The present ruption is the most violent in many years, nd should it further increase the consequences ill be disastrous beyond conception. correspondent of the *Telegraph* says he visited the hotels in Naples to ascertain if any f the guests are among the injured by the va from Vesuvius, and learned that none are missing. The fatalities are confined to he residents of the villages at the side and ase of the volcano.

NAPLES, April 27.—There is no abatement in he force of the eruption. The lava continues o flow, destroying everything in its path. The explosions were distinctly heard in this city. reat panic prevails among the inhabitants of he country around the mountain. The lava readily reaches Sebastian and threatens other owns. Explosions in the volcano are constantly heard in this city. The consternation among the inhabitants of the villages and owns is increasing. The scientific and tourists have been surrounded by the lava and perished.

King Victor Emanuel has sent aid to the ersons who have been compelled to flee from heir homes and encamp in the fields.

MADRID, April 27.—At the session of the hamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Sella, inister of Finance, read a telegram from rime Minister Lanza, who proceeded to aples last night, rectifying the estimates of e number of killed received yesterday. The legram from Minister Lanza stated that only elve persons were thus far killed, and twelve jured by the running lava. The villages of n Sabastino and Musa Dissoma have been most entirely destroyed, but the inhabitants ucceeded in getting away safely. The lava is ow advancing toward the villages of onticelli, Cercala, Saint George and ortier, which have been abandoned by the inhabitants. The people living in the towns of orre del Greco, Resina, Portici and Bosercare also fled from their homes, and those laces are threatened with destruction. These omeless persons have been provided with emporary shelter. Yesterday the lava adanced at the rate of one kilometre per hour; o-day its pace has slackened. While there ave been a number of explosions in the interor of the volcano to-day, they have been so emibling of the earth. The Chamber of Deties authorized the government to take ecessary measures to provide for the comfort f people who have been so suddenly deprived f their homes.

THE LATEST.

NAPLES, April 28.—The streams of lava hich threatened the villages of Resida and orsina have ceased, and the molten mass is ow cooling. The eruption is decreasing, but e villagers do not yet face return home.

NAPLES, April 28, 2 P. M.—The forces of Vesvius are slackening. A new crater opened ear Tesigna to-day, but with every fresh pening now, the violence of the eruption eems less able. The whole volcanic mountain was concealed from view by the smoke olled around it. This morning the heavens re darkened by dense clouds of smoke and shes. Strong winds carried showers of burnder and cold scoria as far as Scafate and olermo. The precaution was taken to ood the Government powder magazine at Scafate. The volume of the stream of lava near San Sebastiano is sixteen feet deep, and the llage is still in danger. The King, ho arrived at Naples yesterday, has gone to n Sebastano to direct measures for the reief of the inhabitants. The devastation has een terrible. Thousands of acres of cultivated nd have been overwhelmed by ashes and va, and vineyards and farms are burned out f sight. The loss of life must have been eavy; but it is impossible to ascertain the umber of victims.

Outlawry in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—A gentleman just from he terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, in the Indian Territory, says the railroad Company moved their terminus from uskego to Oskehotsko last Monday and unched its place in progress of white desperdoes, under the leadership of a man called ger Bill, who refused to leave. Gen. Pope as telegraphed for assistance, and Lieut. uinby, with a detachment of fifteen hundred en was ordered from Fort Riley, Kansas. hen the informant left Lieut Quinby had arved and notified the outlaws to leave the county or suffer the consequences, but they still re ered, and a collision between them and the ilitary was imminent.

Assassination.

he Akron "Beacon" Office and Three Jewelry Stores Burned.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.
AKRON, O., April 27, 1872.

At half-past two o'clock this morning a fire oke out in the office of the *Summit County eacon*, entirely destroying the whole establishment, together with the three jewelry ores of O. H. Remington, J. B. Stover & ., and H. S. Abbey. Loss about $20,000; ss, and H. S. Abbey. Loss about $20,000; artly covered by insurance.

The Rhode Island Legislature adjourned ne die on Saturday.

POLITICAL.

Gathering of Incongruous Elements at Cincinnati—Preparations for the Convention on Wednesday.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Horace White, Leonard Sweet, W. K. Fairbanks and others arrived from Chicago this forenoon, David A. Wells arrived to-night. Exposition Hall is seated for six thousand. The stage alone seats three hundred. The portion of the hall enclosed for delegates will seat fifteen hundred or two thousand. Tables and chairs are provided for ninety reporters. Express companies will have messengers to receive letters in the building. Tan bark and sawdust are spread over the floors to deaden sound. The decoration is simple in character and not profuse in quantity. It consists of banners and evergreens. Festoons of the latter hang over the stage, while a small thicket of cedars rising behind it form the background. Many private citizens are taking guests to their homes from hotels. The best judges are of the opinion that there will be room and accommodation for whatever throng may come.

The Liberal Republican force received very very considerable reinforcements to-day from other sections, particularly from the East. The arrivals from New York, Boston and other Eastern cities have been greater than at any time, and it is believable that there is among this class a decided sentiment in favor of Adams. David A. Wells is among the arrivals. He thinks a revenue plank can be introduced into the platform that will meet the approbation generally of the supporters of the Liberal movement. Edward Atkinson and the two Endicotts, from Boston, have arrived, and, with Wells, are at the Burnet House. Mahlon Sands, of New York, is also here. Brockmeyer and Benecke, of the Missouri Legislature, and Judge Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, have quarters at the St. James, which is the headquarters of the Missouri delegation, and not for St. Louis alone, as some suppose. About twenty-five Missourians are now at that hotel, nearly half of whom have arrived today. Senator Schurz arrived at half-past ten to-night and will be the guest of Judge Stallo. Theodore Tilton is among the late arrivals. Belmont did not come to-day, as was expected. It is literally impossible to indicate what the convention will do from the views of the press now here. There is much difference of opinion as to men and what should be done. The arrivals before to-day have been made up largely of the friends of rival candidates. The Missouri delegation, Governor Palmer and others had their first interview to-night at the Gibson House. Senator Harlan, of Iowa, passed through *en route* for Washington to-day.

The Illinois men to-day deny that there was any disturbance among them yesterday, though it was quite generally whispered last night that things were not in harmony with Washburne. The advance guard of the New Orleans delegation arrived at the Gibson to-night. Gov. Warmouth will be here to-morrow.

The Western Union telegraph wires at Exposition Hall have been tested and found in admirable working order. The Associated Press will have ample facilities and will dispatch directly from the Hall where the Convention is held.

The Position of the Democracy in New York.

ALBANY, April 28.—The *Argus* of to-morrow will contain an article on the subject of the Cincinnati Convention, which distinctly repudiates, in the name of the party, the recent assumptions of the New York *World*. After acknowledging the high personal and public character of Mr. Adams, which even his ungracious letter cannot affect, it goes on to say: "We will not be censured by assuming to pledge the Democracy of the State to any candidates but our own part we do not feel, and *we find* that so many participate in the sentiment that we regard it as general, that the true relations of the Democracy of New York are with the great West. For a public man to have lived in the great Valley of the Mississippi, shared its growth and development, and anticipated its destiny, is almost a Democratic edlicad'me. If the Democratic party is to take part in the political revolution, it must ally itself with the growing and generous West, where is the future of the republic, and not with sections that have lost their energy and enthusiasm and dwell only on the dead past."

Liberal Failure at Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, O., April 28.—The Liberal Republican meeting in the Orient House last night was attended by about one hundred men, two-thirds Democrats. Most of the remainder were curious Republicans. Less than a dozen Liberals participated in the proceedings. A resolution of the usual character was adopted. No delegates were appointed, but the Secretary was ordered to give railroad certificates to those going to Cincinnati. The movement has no strength here.

The Washington Delegation.

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Indiana from Wayne county, Indiana, is here, among them Col. Stillwell, D. S. Benson and others. This number will be increased to-morrow. Indiana reports a general selection of delegates to the Reunion and Reform Convention. A delegation from Virginia is to arrive at the Henry House to-night. Private dispatches to-day report that one hundred and twenty tickets had been sold for Kansas delegates to be led by Marcus J. Parrott. Prof. S. P. Crawford, of Topeka, is already here. The delegation will probably arrive to-morrow and will be quartered at the Galt House. Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations are both expected to-morrow. The former will have headquarters at the Broadway Hotel. One hundred and twenty-five Kentucky delegates are provided for at the Heyl House, most of whom will arrive to-morrow night and Tuesday.

A rumor has been circulating to-day to the effect that Horace White had received a letter from Trumbull, in which the latter had withdrawn his name as a candidate before the Convention. While it is doubtless true that White has in his possession a letter from Judge Trumbull, still there is good reason to believe it is not in the unconditional withdrawal. It is by no means sure that his name will not be submitted to the Convention.

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"The complication arising from the incipient attempt at 'fixing things' culminated tonight in something like a quarrel between the adherents of the Illinois leaders, Palmer and Trumbull. Much ado will be made over this by the opponents of reform. The derangement is one, however, that can very readily be settled by the exertion of some patience and a little good nature on the part of Senator Trumbull or General Palmer. These are the things the malignants are breeding, and between now and Tuesday look out for direful rumors of war and dissentions. Even the city papers have given away to the general demoralization. Most of them threaten a general fallout unless Adams or somebody else is taken as a concession to the Democrats or Radicals, or what not."

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1872.

THE intelligence which reaches us from England of trouble in the International Society, and the secession therefrom of a number of its most prominent members, is not at all surprising. At a late meeting in London the officers of the Society were charged to their faces with conduct of the most insulting and dictatorial character, with the misappropriation of funds collected from the working classes, with resorting to unfair proceedings in order to procure their election as said secretaries or other stipendiaried officers, and with a number of other grave offenses, the half of which were not needed to prove that the practical workings of the Society are more tyrannical and unjust than the worst of the existing systems which it has announced its purpose of displacing. Some of the seceding members are said to have declared that they had no idea before they joined that it was possible for a society to exist in which such naked despotism could be attempted to be exercised by one man over another. Let the workingmen of this country take warning accordingly.

WE mentioned a few days ago that a number of the heaviest importers and business men of the country had addressed very strong representations to Congress, setting forth the injury inflicted upon some of the leading mercantile interests of the country by the delay of the National Legislature in taking action with regard to the tariff, more particularly the duties relating to tea and coffee. Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, has replied to the appellants in a letter in which he states that more than a year ago the House of Representatives sent a bill to the Senate repealing the duty on tea and coffee, which remains in that body unacted on to-day, as does also the other bill of similar character passed by the House six or seven weeks ago. It is in the power of the Senate at any time to pass the bill now pending there, and repeal the duty, and Mr. DAWES very justly submits that the House can do no more than it has already done on these two occasions. The responsibility for all further continuance of the present intense strain on the merchants of the country, rests wholly with the Senate, therefore, and it is to be hoped that body will make haste to afford the relief which has heretofore been so unaccountably withheld.

IN his last annual message to Congress, President GRANT, cautious as he is in recommending measures to the attention of that body, rightly believing that it is the duty of the legislature rather than the Executive to originate schemes for the amelioration of law, so far departed from his habitual reserve as to recommend to its consideration certain measures, among them that of a general amnesty for political offenders. He said:

"I do not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office, merely because they were, before the rebellion, of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions requiring them to take oaths to support the Constitution, and admitting to eligibility those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. * * * It will be a happy condition of the country when the old citizens of these States will take an interest in public affairs, promulgate ideas honestly entertained, vote for men representing their views, and tolerate the same freedom of expression and of the ballot in those entertaining different political convictions."

The session of Congress is now rapidly drawing to an end. The House long ago passed an amnesty measure of quite a liberal character, and it is respectfully suggested that if the friends of the President in the Senate have any real regard for the party whose policy they assume to dictate, they will at once bring their petty wranglings and bickerings to a close, and enact the recommendations of the Executive and the wishes of the people into law.

THE monstrous and systematic misrepresentations indulged in by the "Liberals" about Republicans of Pittsburgh in connection with the Cincinnati Convention, favor the belief that it is but a part of the general plan for impressing the country with its importance and the character of those who will take part. The fact is, the movement has next to no sympathisers at all here; and we believe nobody with the exception of a small number of Germans, only a part of whom ever acted with the Republican party, will attend from Pittsburgh; whereas the names of half a score of Republicans of Allegheny are paraded as on their way or are already in Cincinnati, big with the purpose of "doing anything to beat GRANT." Nor is this free use of names confined to Pittsburgh. We have good reason for believing that more than half of the names signed to the list of Pennsylvania Republicans published last week in favor of the Cincinnati movement were used without authority, and that but a small part of the gentlemen whose names were thus used will attend the convention or have any sympathy with its objects. There has been systematic and wholesale deception in this matter, simply because there existed so little of real sympathy in Pennsylvania with the crusade against GRANT. These misrepresentations have been resorted to to produce an effect elsewhere: to make it appear that Pennsylvania was moving toward Cincinnati, when she never thought of starting. It is fair to presume that similar tactics have been resorted to in other States, and that by this means the Cincinnati Convention has acquired in advance much of its importance.

REGARDING the action of the Government under the treaty, we conclude that, notwithstanding the affirmation from Washington that it still "stands firm" for "consequential damages" as demanded in our "case," there exists substantial ground for belief that Mr. FISH in his most recent note receded somewhat from his original position, if he did not in truth abandon it altogether—that is, give up entirely the idea of pressing the claim to a money settlement, and declare plainly that such a purpose was never entertained. We think in our last issue we correctly stated the new point of the Secretary, to-wit: that if Great Britain will enter into treaty-stipulation that neither nation as a neutral shall hereafter be held liable for indirect damages arising under circumstances like those of the Alabama damages, we will say no more about indirect damages in the present case. This, we believe, is what Mr. FISH has actually indicated by way of opening the door for a compromise, call it abandoning the original case, or what you will. Indeed, what was intended as a denial "inspired" from high quarters, published in a Washington dispatch to the *New York Times* of Saturday, amounts to this view. It says:

"The indirect claims are not withdrawn. They will not be withdrawn, unless Great Britain makes such a concession inside or outside the Geneva Tribunal as will grant to the indirect claims the consideration which they were inserted, to wit: a settlement of the question involved. The Government is sincerely anxious to save the arbitration. It has been unjustly accused of unnecessary stubbornness in the matter. It has never intimated that it expected any award of pecuniary damage for the indirect claims, and it does not believe the people expect it. But it believed, and it still believes, that it had a perfect right to present them, and to have them decided. A decision is all it wants, and if Great Britain does not agree to a decision of the question, then she must take the responsibility of not only breaking the treaty, but of refusing to meet this Government's most generous advance in a spirit of fairness and candor."

In this connection it is stated Mr. GURNEY, the English representative in Washington on the Mixed Claims Commission, who up to within a few days firmly believed the Arbitration would fail, since Mr. FISH's note has expressed the contrary belief, because our Secretary had in that letter opened the door through which England could enter to a satisfactory settlement. A few days will dispel the mystery by the publication of Mr. FISH's note.

THE WAY OF A "LIBERAL."

Referring to the thorough raking which the Cincinnati movement is undergoing at the hands of the Republican press, the New York *Tribune* complains that "some of the adherents of power charge it as a grievous sin against the present reform that the Democrats advocate it," and says they seem to consider it "better to countenance a Republican rogue than to tolerate a Democratic ally." That some members of the Republican party have been guilty of jobbery and corruption is not sought to be denied; but neither can it be disputed that the party, as a whole, has endeavored to be true to the interests of the whole nation—honest, economic and impartial, visiting the penalties of the law upon offenders wherever found. It is likely that Mr. GREELEY will pass through our city in a few days on his way to the Cincinnati Convention, and it is respectfully suggested that he should tarry among us at least long enough to explain, in his new-born "toleration for Democratic allies," what he meant in 1851, when, in writing to a friend who had expressed surprise that so liberal and progressive a man should be found acting and sympathizing with the Whig party of that day rather than with its great antagonist the Democratic party, he said:

"Point wherever you please to an election district which you will pronounce morally rotten—given up in a great part to debauchery and vice—and that district will be found at nearly or quite every election, giving a large majority for that which styles itself the Democratic party. * * * Take all the haunts of debauchery in the land and you will find nine-tenths of their master-spirits active partisans of that same Democracy. * * * May it be written on my grave that I never was a follower, and lived and died in nothing its debtor."

Has the party changed its nature since? Hardly: for the *Tribune* itself, a day or two ago, made this editorial reference to a certain occurrence reported in its news columns:

"A characteristic story comes to us from Kentucky. A party of disguised men went to a house occupied by negroes, broke open the doors, seized one of the inmates, the other having fled, and cruelly beat him. This done, the man was ordered to quit the country under pain of death. Next day the colored men packed up their effects and went to Frankfort for safety. They call this sort of thing popular government in Kentucky."

Just so. And this is the sort of "popular government" which the Liberal movement is designed to restore to power. Should the Democracy indorse the Cincinnati nominations, every one of these dastardly Ku Klux will vote the ticket without question. In the letter under reference Mr. GREELEY wanted his friend to tell him what was "the instinct, the sympathetic chord," which attached the dangerous classes of society so stoutly to the Democratic party? "Will you consider?" he entreated. And now it is the turn of the writer of the communication himself to "consider."

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will establish himself at a Cincinnati hotel to "peddle" with the "Liberals" on the most favorable terms. Republicans who negotiate with him to obtain possession of the Government will not be envied by any considerable number of the members of the party which carried the country through the war of rebellion. The free-traders, under the lead of WELLS, ATKINSON, SANDS and other representatives of British interests, are also gathering at Cincinnati, to see that the platform is all right, and to take good care that American interests secure no advantage. When protectionists like Mr. GREELEY come to negotiate with them for some sort of device for cheating themselves and deluding the people to whom they have been preaching for half a century, it is to be hoped they will fully realize the degradation of their position.

THE acting Secretary of the Treasury last Friday rendered a decision of considerable interest and importance to the manufacturers of Pittsburgh. He rules that it is not within his province to grant permission to boiler manufacturers to use unstamped and uninspected plates of iron or steel in boilers, the construction of which was commenced prior to February 28, of the present year, but not finished until after that date; and decides that manufacturers must act at their own risk and on their own interpretation of those sections of the steamboat act which relate to the character of the material employed in the construction of boilers and the liabilities of manufacturers in the matter.

THE business of importation has been very materially simplified and increased by the late decision of the Secretary of the Treasury that the act of July 14, 1870, permitting goods intended for interior ports of entry to go forward to their destination without appraisement should be so construed as to require only the production of the invoice as a basis for the entry of the goods, or, in the absence of the invoice, the production of the manifest and bill of lading. Supplementary of the advantages which importers in interior cities derive from this ruling, they will be likely to receive still further benefits from an arrangement which has just been entered into between one of the principal lines of European steamships and a leading railroad company, by which goods can be brought to any point in the interior from any market in Europe on a single bill of lading. The difficulty in the way has been the different manner in which merchandize was reckoned by sea-carriage and by land-carriage, the standard of the former being measurement, and of the latter, weight. A satisfactory mode to share the freight has, however, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* states, been devised, whereby many unnecessary commissions and expenses in the transit of goods will hereafter be avoided. The step is all the more important, since that which has been done by the Anchor Steamship line and Erie Railroad will of course be imitated by other companies, and in time become general, to the common convenience and advantage of buyers and sellers at home and abroad.

THE New York papers contain descriptions of a splendid new iron steamship, the "Old Dominion," recently built at Wilmington, for the trade between New York and Richmond, which started on her first regular voyage a day or two ago. The vessel is two thousand two hundred and twenty-two tons burden, forty-one feet six inches beam, twenty-three feet six inches depth of hold, and measures two hundred and sixty-three feet over all. She is said to be by competent judges equal to, and to excel in some respects, the best Clyde built steamers. She is built of American iron and by American mechanics. If Congress had only taken action on some one of the numerous plans proposed for promoting iron shipbuilding, instead of contenting itself with merely talking about the matter, there would probably by this time have been a large number of vessels of similar character afloat. But even as it is, if the tariff-tinkers can only be prevented from accomplishing their designs, it is likely the Delaware will in a few years begin to rival the Clyde in the construction of iron steamships. This will not be, however, if Grosvenor, the agent of the free trade league, and engineer-in-chief of the Cincinnati Convention, carries things his own way.

THE latest suggestion in regard to the manner of holding the ensuing Presidential election is made by the New York *Citizen*; which, remarking on the prospective "glorious hodge-podge of candidates," observes that voters will be weeks making up their minds how to vote, and canvassers months in trying to find out how they have voted; adding that the only true way out of the difficulty is to hold two elections—one informally, just to see how parties stand, and the other final, in order to elect the right man. If the matter were really as intricate and perplexing as the *Citizen* anticipates it will be, this might very possibly be a good plan. There is no uncertainty regarding it, however. The people of the country, or at least a majority of them, have already definitively made up their minds how to vote, and if the party of which the *Citizen* is an organ is actually desirous of helping to elect "the right man," all that is necessary is for its members to vote for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. That journal thinks everybody "could vote much more wisely on the day after election;" but why not vote wisely on the day itself, and thus escape the pangs of unavailing regret after it is over?

OF GEN. BUTLER'S to General opposition Grant's Civil Service Reform measure the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"Opposition to civil service reform, out of pretended zeal for the President who has urgently recommended it, is in character with all of Butler's support of Grant. All of it has a Mephistophelean air, as if he did not care to conceal the trick he is playing. Everybody knows that he has stowed away his Kilkenny revenge which is only biding its time, and that he has subordinated it for more selfish purposes, till a convenient season. His is not a nature to forget vengeance, nor to do himself any injury to procure it. All who know him are aware of this, and, therefore, the look upon his pretended zeal for Grant as a busy contriving of his destruction."

It is to be remarked that enough Republicans—Gen. Negley included—followed Butler to strangle for the present Gen. Grant's measure of reform,—and some of them have since been among their constituents pretending "its all right—Grant understands it"—as though he was a party to a game of sham, and was a demagogue like themselves.

BISMARCK, it seems, is showing his hand on this side of the Atlantic. A couple of Spanish frigates have, it is said, arrived at St. Thomas on their way to Venezula, for the supposed purpose of demanding redress for the late expulsion of the Spanish Minister for alleged impertinence to the Venezuelan Government. A German frigate of the first class has also left the port of St. Thomas for the same destination, in order, it is thought, to oppose any act of aggression on the part of Spain, the port of Laguayra—the common destination of the vessels—containing among its inhabitants a large proportion of German merchants. It will not be prudent for Spain to incense the giant in the spoiled helmet.

MOUNT VESUVIUS, now in a state of sublime but appaling eruption, has up until the present been quiet for about seven years. Since the first recorded outburst in the year 79, when Pompeii and Herculaneum were entombed, there have been upwards of sixty eruptions. In 1760, and again in 1767, very violent and destructive outbreaks occurred; while in 1794 the burning lava flowed over five thousand acres of vineyards, and the town of Torra del Greco, which the telegraph informs us is in imminent danger, was destroyed for the second time. Eleven years ago it was again visited with destruction.

THE colored people of New York city have discovered that under the principle of minority representation enabodied in the new city charter, they are entitled to representation in the City Council, and so they propose to select an Alderman from their own race. This will be the first time in the history of New York that a colored man has been elected to office, and some of the Democratic papers are making rather wry faces over the unexpected innovation.

COL. MCCLURE—facetiously, perhaps—says he is going to Cincinnati "to consult with honest men." Won't there be surprise and embarrassment when the meeting takes place!

The health of Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is said to be fully restored.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The long continued dry weather north of us has had its effect upon Lake Erie, the water being eighteen inches below the usual stage at Buffalo. The low condition of the lake materially affects the entrance to some harbors, where the depth of water is usually but barely sufficient to enable vessels to pass.

A curious accident recently occurred at an English race. Two gentlemen were galloping in opposite directions, when the head of their horses struck full tilt together, and both horses were killed, the riders being thrown into the air. One of them had all his front teeth knocked out.

The day before yesterday a couple of New York organ grinders who had each lost, as they claimed, a leg in the country's service, quarreled about something, suddenly appeared belligerent on two sound legs, denounced each other as imposters, and fought until separated by the police.

An entirely new process of raw amalgamation is to be tried in Colorado. It is designed to grind the pulp to an impalpable powder with emery or diamond dust, and charge it with electricity so that it will go polished and electrified to the quicksilver. It is also proposed to force the pulp to the bottom of the quicksilver.

The first great truss of the Boston Coliseum, weighing fifty-six tons, was successfully raised, and secured in its place, a few days ago. There are nineteen other trusses to be put up, eight of which are already built, and they are being raised at the rate of one in every two days.

Iron ship-building is rapidly becoming an important branch of industry in Denmark. Although for the last fifteen years small iron vessels, designed for trading between the various Baltic ports, have been built at Copenhagen, it is only recently that the construction of large steamers has been attempted.

The Legislature of Iowa has just passed a bill prohibiting jurors from serving two consecutive terms. The old sticks who have made the jury business their principal means of support don't like it.

A Wisconsin correspondent says that, since the snow went off, Peshtigo looks sadder than ever. The charred timbers strewing the ground; the bare, cracked foundations; the heaps of old iron, car-wheels with twisted axles and dilapidated locomotives; and saddest of all, the graves, all over town, of the victims of the fire. Many of the bodies of the victims are now being removed from their temporary burial places to the cemetery.

The forged-resignation dodge, whereby the Governor of a western territory was some time ago deprived of his office, has been repeated successfully in Minnesota. Some person forged a letter purporting to be the resignation of Gen. Van. Cleve, postmaster of Minneapolis, and sent it to Washington. Upon the strength of this letter another person was appointed postmaster, and confirmed by the Senate.

Mrs. Fair, the California man-slayer, is reported to have made more than $150,000 by judicious speculations while she was waiting to be hanged, and has consequently risen so much in public esteem that her acquittal on her new trial is confidently anticipated.

The steady growth of the foreign trade of Boston of late attracts attention. Her foreign imports last year increased 27½ per cent., while her exports for the same period increased 57 per cent. over the preceding year. During the first quarter of the present year her imports have increased nearly 22½ per cent., while her exports show a gain of 140 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1871.

The cities of Sandusky and Toledo are engaged in an earnest struggle to secure some immense iron works, now in operation at Portsmouth, that are seeking a location that will afford greater facilities. The former has offered to lend the company $200,000 for fifteen years, as an inducement for the works to be located there, and the latter is about to offer a loan of $50,000 for twenty years for the same consideration.

A new plan for college commons is proposed at Yale, the main features being a large and convenient commons hall, costing $20,000, and a permanent fund yielding $10,000 a year, for paying an experienced caterer, cooks, and waters. In this way, it is thought good board can be furnished for two dollars and a half or three dollars a week.

A new journalistic innovation is about to be made in the shape of a daily London paper, to be issued exactly at noon, a portion of its contents to consist of "a reproduction of the opinions of all the morning papers on every subject, classified under distinct and imitative headings, so that the reader can turn immediately to the journal whose opinion he wishes to learn, and so condensed that the essence of the entire press may be obtained in less time than is now occupied in reading one paper." At least that is what the prospectus promises.

A Missouri swain recently arrested, charged with leaving his horse tied to a post for several hours, without food or water, and was triumphantly acquitted on the plea that he was busily engaged "sparking" his sweatheart all that time. He said he didn't feel the least bit hungry, and he don't think the horse ought to.

The Government of Germany is about to issue a decree ordering the establishment of an insurance institution for the army and navy. The purpose of the project is to enable soldiers to insure their lives that their families may not be left in want in case of their death. It will be of interest to learn how it is proposed to realize this object.

PERSONAL.

The man who built or claims to have built the first brick house in Chicago is now living on a farm near Cold Water, Mich., and still regards himself as in the prime of life. His name is Henry Turcott.

Professor Chadbourne, the new President of Williams College, is described as a small, nervous man, with a flushing black eye and an incisive speech, who can write a book, teach a class, frame a political platform, build a cotton mill and run it, manage a silver mine or preach a sermon—all with equal facility. He was born a Yankee, and has been working at it all his life. Whatever he attempts is thoroughly and successfully done.

Mrs. Joaquin Miller is reported to be *en route* from Oregon to the Eastern States for the purpose of entering the lecture field. Should she choose for her subject, as she has intimated her intention of doing, her own domestic history, the famed poet of the Sierras may find it to joaquin matter.

The good gray poet Walt Whitman, makes an appeal in the Washington papers for "immediate pecuniary assistance for a man of genius, whose name, twenty and thirty years ago, was one of the bright stars in the lecturing, literary, dramatic, and poetic firmaments of America and Europe—now, at the age of seventy, stranded without a dollar, lingering, disabled by injuries, and down with obstinate, long-protracted ailments, starving, slowly dying," in that city.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles sailed in the steamer Adriatic, last Saturday, to resume his position as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Spain. He will probably, however, not remain long in that Legation. It is understood that he has already asked to be recalled, and only goes to Madrid for the summer, to arrange some pending diplomatic business, and to bring back his mother and daughter, who have remained there during his recent visit to this country.

The American students at the Berlin University are making extensive preparations to give a hearty welcome and grand reception during the ensuing summer to Lieut. Grant upon his arrival in that city. A banquet and ball are among the proposed features.

The latest Philadelphia sensation is a young Quakeress named Mary Smith, who gives Bible readings in private houses, which are attended by the most fashionable ladies of that city. She is said to be quite young and very pretty.

"Lord Gordon," who appears at present to be the chief staple of the New York sensationalists, is said to be simply a Scottish gentleman of great wealth, entitled in his own country to the designation of "Lord," owning large estates there, and speculating in this country in railroad stock and other securities. He never claimed to be the Earl of Aberdeen, that distinction having been thrust upon him by sensation hunters, from the coincidence of the name, and without inquiry.

Apropos of the present serious Carlist uprising in Spain, it is recalled that the father of Don Carlos managed, with less than twenty thousand men, to keep up a civil war in Spain for seven years, which was equalled in bitterness and loss of life only by the present war in Cuba.

President Grant was fifty years old last Saturday.

A niece of Erastus Corning, who died recently, leaving a fortune of several millions to his son, is said to be residing in Warren county, Ohio, doing her own work and taking boarders as her only means of obtaining a precarious support, though in delicate health and far from robust.

The mail steamer Nestorian, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult., for Halifax, Baltimore, and New York, via Queenstown, had on board about 500 passengers, about 150 of whom are about to form a "colony" near Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska. During the Winter months, the emigration agents of the State of Nebraska, and the agents of a railroad company who possess extensive land grants in the State, have traveled through various parts of England, especially through the agricultural districts, and have got together the Englishmen who sailed in the Nestorian. The emigrants are principally farmers' sons. There are also mechanics of various kinds. The party are accompanied by a clergyman, who intends to settle with them, and also by an experienced surgeon. The "colony" went out as 14 cabin, 20 intermediate, and 111 steerage passengers.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN.

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Arney, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Lehigh.

MAGAZINES FOR MAY.

The *Atlantic Monthly* is a somewhat lighter number than usual, though by no means destitute of solid reading. The life of Jefferson is continued by Parton; another instalment of Hawthorne's novel is furnished—of which it is to be said that it progresses in interest as it proceeds; there is a quite interesting article on New York dogs, by a close student of the peculiarities of the canine race; a philosophical discussion of the causes of the failure of the French Democracy; a number of readable stories and poems by some of our best writers, the most notable of which, perhaps, is Bret Harte's poem "Concepcion de Arguello"; besides the usual crisp and delightful talk of the "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and the monthly reviews of Literature, Art, Music, Science and Politics.

James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. Four dollars a year.

With the present number of Harper's *Monthly* the fortieth volume of this sterling and popular magazine is completed. It is full of attractive reading matter, embracing a wide variety of subjects, and of the sixteen articles that go to make up its contents there are but five that are not illustrated. There are in addition to the various editorial departments, the delightful "Easy Chair," and the laughter-provoking "Drawer." Harper's is like good wine: the older it grows the more mellow and toothsome it becomes.

Harper and Brothers, New York. Four dollars a year.

Scribner's commences a new volume (the fourth) with this number. Its contents are excellent in themselves, and very judiciously varied, while the finely executed illustrations with which it abounds add much to the enjoyment and interest of the reader. Several new features have been introduced, among them the department of "Nature and Science," a digest of popular scientific progress gathered from all the journals of the world.

Scribner & Co., New York; four dollars a year.

Lippincott's Magazine continues to win its way into favor among cultivated and thoughtful readers everywhere. The current issue has a profusely illustrated sketch of Philadelphia, containing a great variety of useful information concerning that important city; Mr. Whymple still detains us among the Alps; there is a notable description of some of the private art galleries of the City of Brotherly Love; a wide range of stories, essays and poems, none of them perhaps marked with any special characteristics, but all of them sufficiently agreeable and instructive.

Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Five dollars a year.

Infection in the Air.

At this season the vegetable world takes a new lease of life; but to the sensitive and delicate member of the human family it is a time of danger and often of great suffering. The moisture which rises from the earth and hangs suspended over it in the form of morning and evening mists and fogs, holds in solution, so to speak, the malific elements which produce fever and ague, remittent fevers, rheumatism, and many painful nervous disturbances, and which aggravate dyspepsia, biliousness and all minor affections of the stomach and the bowels. This, therefore, is a critical period of the year, a season when the renovating refreshing and purifying operation of the mightiest of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is salvation to the weak, and the best security for the continuance of the health and vigor of the strong. Now is the time not only to protect the system against the common ailments of the season, but to prevent the disorders incident to a warmer temperature. Let not the exhausting heats of the summer months find you unprepared to meet them. A course of Hostetter's Bitters, commenced now, will put all the physical energies in fighting trim, double the capacity of the internal organs to repel the causes of disease, refresh the brain and clear it of all hypochondriacal cobwebs, and place the whole physique in an attitude of defense, with every available point fortified and guarded and as nearly invulnerable to unwholesome influences as it is possible for the human structure to be.

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And having anticipated the recent advances in prices, we can and will sell many Goods at much less than Eastern prices.
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Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.
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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, April 27, 1872.

We referred some days since to the various plans suggested to regulate the amount of currency in circulation to meet the varying demands of trade. One of these propositions, we note, has been embodied in a bill by Mr. Wood, of New York, and presented to Congress for their action. This bill would have the Treasury authorized to issue legal tenders to the amount of $25,000,000 and to loan the same on pledge of United States bonds as collateral, to the extent of 90 ℔ cent, of their face value at eight ℔ cent. per annum, and he would further authorize the Treasurer to loan his surplus gold to the amount of $20,000,000 on United States bonds to the extent of 80 ℔ cent. of their par value, no specified rate of interest being mentioned. While this measure would undoubtedly work a relief to the market in cases of stringency and supply the legitimate trade with coin when the cliques attempt to lock up gold and then charge a daily "shave" rate for its use the option left to the, judgment of the Treasurer might be used in case of collision between that official and the cliques to intensify rather than diminish the trouble. The bill is but an expedient and would not reach the real seat of the derangement. The Treasury is now the largest holder of gold, and on all sound principles of banking it holds three times as much as is necessary or safe; for experience shows that all call demands will not be presented at one time, and this principle is embodied in the National currency act, which requires but 25 per cent. of outstanding obligations to be held as a reserve, whereas now the Treasurer holds sufficient coin in his vaults to meet at any time all the demands that could possibly be made on him. Our system of bank reserves is such as to preclude the possibility of any relief reaching the market from the bank, although they may be both able and willing to extend such relief. What is the object of a reserve if it is not to meet just such demands as this bill is intended to cover? But now, should the banks attempt to prevent a "squeeze" in the market by extending loans to their customers, they must stop short at the 25 per cent. point or have their charters liable to forfeiture. They recently seems to be in removing the restrictions on the amount of circulation allowed, by making a free banking law, and to leave to the banks the right to judge as to how much reserve it is necessary to hold. The principle of self interest and self preservation, and their long experience, certainly makes them the best judges as to the safest course to pursue.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881,	118	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862,	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1864,	115½	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865,	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new),	114½	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867,	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1868,	116½	116½
10-40s,	112¾	112¾
New 5s,	112¾	112¾
Gold,	112¾	112¾
Currency,	116½	116½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, qnote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold,	112¾
United States 6s of 1881,	118
United States 5-20s of 1862,	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1864,	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1865,	116
United States 10-40s,	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865,	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867,	115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868,	116
Union Pacific Railroad,	
Central Pacific Railroad,	
Currency Pacific Railroad,	116¾

In local bonds we have bids for Allegheny Valley 7-30s at 94; Connellsville 7s at 91; Turtle Creek Division 6s 86.

Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph stock has some spasmodic activity, probably in view of the use of the stock at the next election.

We give below a table showing the quotation for gold and governments a week ago and closing rates to-day.

	April 20.	April 27.
1881s,	118¾	118
1862,	115¾	115¾
1864,	115¾	115¾
1865,	116¾	116¼
1865, new,	114¾	114¾
1867,	115¾	115¾
1868,	116	116
10-40s,	109¾	110¾
New 5s,	111½	112¾
Gold,	112¾	112¾
Currency,	115¾	116¾

In our table published yesterday, giving numbers of "called" bonds, the highest number for $500 coupon 5-20s of 1862 should have been 16,179 instead of 40,011, as given.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 27, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold,	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Canton,						
West'n Union Tel.,	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Quicksilver,						
Pacific Mail,	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Adams Express,	54	54	54	54	54	54
Wells, Fargo & Co.,						
American Express,	57	57	57	57	57	57
United States Ex.,	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½
New York Central,	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
N. Y. Central scrip,	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Erie,	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central,	115	115	115	115	115	115
Michigan Southern,	97	97	97	97	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central,	134	134	134	134	134	134
Cleveland & Pitts.,	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chicago & North'n,	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do. preferred,	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Rock Island,	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
St. Paul,	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do. preferred,	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½
Wabash,						
Do. preferred,						
Fort Wayne,	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Miss'pi,	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Chicago and Alton,						
Do. preferred,	129					
Canton, 10 bid & 50,	50					
Boston, 10 bid & 50,	129					
Erie pref.,	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Union Pacific,	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.	4 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds,	69¾					
Do. new,	69¾					
North Carolina, July,	31½					
North Carolina, April,	31½					
Missouri 6s,	92¾					

—Concerning the stock market, the New York *Post* gives the following interesting facts:

Very little has been done in the stock market outside of Erie and Pacific Mail, both of which continue strong. Erie has been made scarce and as high as ¾ of one per cent. per day has been paid for its use. It has generally been thought that the present upward movement was under the charge of several of the English speculators in the stock, and that it was partly at the expense of the venerable ex-Erie Director. It is now believed by those well informed that the last named is the real manipulator of the rise; that he bought at 69@69⅛ on three times the amount of the stock which he publicly sold "seller ten months" at 58, and that he has taken advantage of the large "short interest" created so soon after his public sale to run the price up. We give this theory without endorsing it, and can only say that, if it is true, the operation has been conducted by him very secretly. As we noticed yesterday, so much of the stock has been taken and held in Europe that the remnant of it here is easily handled. It is estimated that of the 750,000 shares issued less than 150,000 shares remain here. Pacific Mail continues strong on demand to cover specific sales executed on the favorable advices from Albany and Washington, those from the former place in regard to the bill to reduce the capital stock of the road, and from the latter in regard to the subsidy. Panama has advanced to 113½. After these stocks the chief interest has been in Northwest, which is also worth 1-32@1-16 of one per cent. per day, owing to the transfers now making in view of the approaching election.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central,	61¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.,	58½
Phila. and Erie,	24¾	Cam. and Penn'a R. R.,	59
Lehigh Navigation,	24¾	Camden and Amboy,	126
Penn'a Coal,	59	Northern Central,	50¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.,	42	Reading,	50¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 27, 1872.

REMARKS—Another week of business activity has passed. The opening of the spring trade has met the expectations of the sanguine, and while the sale dealers, without exceptions, report the trade demand fairly active and daily on the increase. The only change of importance that we have to note is an advance in refined sugar, ½ ℔ cent. in the east, which will likely cause a corresponding rise in this market. The weather is all that could be wished.

Below will be found the wholesale rates for the different articles quoted, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 124 bbls. Prices tend lower; choice $3 50@4 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of prime at 70@75c per gallon; per dozen $10 00; in half gallon $5 00.

ASHES—Market quiet, with sales of Soda ash, common, 3½@4c; refined 6¼@7c; nitrate soda, refined, 5¼c; nitrate soda, crude, 5¼c; pots, 10c; pearls, 11c.

BEANS—Prices rule firm at $2 35@3 00 ℔ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales prime at 7@8c; common 5@6 ℔ lb.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3 $2 75; common $2 25@2 50 ℔ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Royal $4 ℔ cans $1 50 per doz; Bunker Hill $1 50 per doz.

BUTTER—The supply is fully equal to the demand. We quote choice table at 27@28c; fair to good 22@25c; common 15@16c; grease 8@9c per ℔.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon pieces 2,700; tierces 21. Trade is reported moderately active at the following quotations: Uncanvassed hams 11¾c; canvassed sugar cured hams 13c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain do 6c; rib sides 7½c; clear rib do 8c; clear do 8½c; breakfast bacon (sugar cured) boneless 12½c; dried beef flats 10c; dried beef rounds 9½c; $14 50; hams sausage 10c; lard in tierces 9½c; do half bbls 10½c; do buckets 11c.

CANNED GOODS—Corn $1 50@1 60 per bbl, XXX $1 75; other brands $9 00@12 00.

CANDLES—Mould, 12c; stearine, 14 ounces, 19½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $5 50@6 00.

CRACKERS—Best brands Boston 10c; butter 7½c; cream 12c; fruit 12½c; ginger snaps 10½c; lemon biscuit 12½c; soda 8½c; 12 sugar 10c; wafer 9c; wine 10c. Excelsior crackers are quoted as follows: Boston 12c; butter cream 12c; fruit 12½c; ginger snaps 12c; ginger cakes 12c; lemon 12c; Scotch 12c; soda 9c; sugar 9c; water 6c; wine 9c.

CHEESE—Market is well supplied and sales of pickles fit for table are made as follows: Eastern ℔ bbl, $15 00@17 00; western ℔ bbl, $10 00@12 00; ℔ hundred 70@75c.

CHEESE—Receipts 144 boxes. There is little old stock on the market for sale. Factory is held at 19@20c ℔ box; new Ohio dairy held at 15@16c.

COUNTRY LIQUOR—Market dull and prices lower; shoulders 4½@5c; clear sides 5½@6c; hams 8@9c; country lard 8@8½c.

CANNED OIL—Demand lots 19@20c ℔ gall, with the usual advance for small lots from store.

CRANBERRIES—Market is firm; sales Cattails ℔ bbl; cultivated $12 50@13 50; boxes $4 25@4 50.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phoenix Hydraulic $3 50 @3 75 ℔ bbl; Johnston's $2 25@2 50; Portland $4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $2 00@2 75 ℔ ton.

FRUITS—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN—Dried apples sale; peaches, bright, new halves, 9½@10c; old sale, mixed 7½@8c; quarters 7½c; quarters, new crop, 10c old 8c; layer raisins ℔ box, $3 50; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes ℔ box, 12½c for new; blackberries ℔ lb, 15@16c; pitted cherries 45@50c; seedless do 25@30c.

GROCERIES—Business continues very good, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the coffee market, and we have no change to note in prices, with the exception of refined sugars, which have advanced ½c eastward. As our market does not sympathize as readily as New York and Baltimore in advances, we make no change in price, but would assure our readers that the advance will certainly be made here, and those who are in want will do well to act promptly. We call attention to the pernicious practice of putting up short weight fish, and the still more iniquitous practice of selling them as full weight. We are informed that some dealers in this city are lending encouragement to the swindle by dealing exclusively in this class of fish. There are two ways to remedy this: First, let Congress pass an act similar to that of one of the States of Massachusetts. This is making men honest by legislation but will be a long time more—it is protecting those who are honest by nature. The second remedy is for the consumer, who is the one who always suffers for short weights, to buy no package of fish unless the merchant guarantees full weight, not of salt and water, but of solid fish. The pressure brought to bear on Congress in regard to the speedy disposal of the tariff bill is having its effect, and we look for its early disposal; and when once disposed of we look for a complete and satisfactory revival in the coffee, sugar and tobacco trade. The interior is very bare of these articles. Trade promises to continue good for the next month to come. Following are the ruling figures at which sales are made:

Sugars—Refined, granulated and powdered 13c; cut loaf 14c; A coffee 12c; B 11¾c; C 11¾c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10¾c. Porto Rico sugars, choice 11c; prime 10½c; fair 10c; good 9½c. New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10½c; choice 11c. Eagle refined sugars, 13c.

Coffee—Fancy 24½c; prime 23½c; good 23½c; fair 22 @23c. Java, 27c; Laguayra 25@26c. Mocha 44c; roasted coffee, loose and in one ℔ package, 30@37½c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Elder 65c; H. & E. Extra No. 1, 60c; Honey Dew, Rahway Silver 55c; Gulf Head 52c; Lavender 50c; common 40@45c.

New Orleans Molasses—New crop, prime, 68c; choice 70c.

Rice—Carolina choice 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 23c; pure ground 25c; Cassia bark 56c; cloves 22c; nutmegs 85 @ 90c.

Teas—The market is overstocked and prices lower. We quote at 1@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts 920 bbls. The advance in mill rates is fully maintained. We continue to quote as follows: National, white wheat, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 25; Pan Handle, white wheat, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 50; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $8 40; sacks, $8 15; Iron City, spring wheat, bbls $7 50 @8 00 per bbl; winter western flour 5 25@8 50. Rye flour $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last foot up as follows:

Wheat, sacks,	320	Corn, sacks,	220
Oats, sacks,	967	Rye, sacks,	
Barley,	179		

It will be seen that the receipts continue meager. Wheat, though not quotably higher, is firm, with prices tending up. We quote as follows: Red winter, ℔ 2bsl 1 75 white ℔ 2bsl $1 80 per bushel. Under the light stocks and increased demand prices have advanced a shade. We are reported sales at 50@50½c for No. 2 mixed prime Western. Corn—There is a fair demand for shelled, but prices remain unchange—held at 55@60c free in elevator; ear still, with a limited demand at 42@43c. There is no change in oats; nominally 38@39c for spring and 39@39½c for fall.

HAY—The market cannot be styled active, though holders do not seem anxious to sell, in the belief that better prices awaits them. We are reported sales baled on wharf at $30@34.

HOPS—We quote: 31@33c choice ℔ lb; old 70s 40a 44c ℔ lb.

HUSKS—In fair demand at 2¼@2¾c.

HONEY—Sales at 25@30c ℔ lb.

HEMP—Rough Kentucky $165 ℔ ton; single dressed $260; jerry dressed $190@195.

HOMINY—$4 50@5 00 ℔ bbl.

LARD OIL—No 1 extra is held at 58@58½c; No 2, 60@62c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 58@58½c.

LIME—Perrysburgh white $2@2 25 ℔ bbl; Cleve and $2 25; Easton $1 75; Belfast white $1 50.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80@2 00; seconds $1 45 a1 60; shorts $1 80@2 00; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 55c ℔ bush; Graham—Good brands held at 12½@13c per ℔.

MAPLE MOLASSES—There is a fair demand at $1 45 a1 50 per gallon in jars.

ONIONS—The demand for onion sets is brisk at $4 00@5 00 ℔ bush; old are dull sale—silver skins $5 00@6 00 ℔ bush.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows held at 85@90c per bush.

PEAS—Sales at 3@3½c ℔ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales of ½-lb cans at $1 50; ¼-lb do, $1; 1-lb $2 50.

SEEDS—We are reported sales clover seed at $5 50 @6 00 per bush; timothy seed ℔ 2bsl 50; flax seed $1 80@2 00.

SALT—Car load $1 85; store ℔ 2bsl 00.

SUGAR—Sales of Tennessee made at 45@c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 8a8½c per lb.

WOOL—Sales 100 lbs at 36c.

WINES—Highwines 92c; common rectified 92@c $1 00; proof rectified $1 00a1 05; rye and corn $1 00a1 05 ℔ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $2 00 a3 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 27, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle light to-day. There is no trading going on as the principal buyer left for the east yesterday, and those here do not seem disposed to purchase anything more, as it would have to be held over Sunday. The amount of cattle on sale this week was not anything more than an ordinary supply, while the amount run through the yards to-day. At the opening of the market on Tuesday the offerings were rather light and of an inferior quality. With fair advices from the east the holders were firm and a good many cattle changed hands at about last week's figures, but nowadays close the supply on sale increased considerably and with advices from the east not so good the market became more tame and prices a shade lower. On Friday some lots of cattle were offered and a few of them were sold, the market seeming to drag as buyers were wanting to purchase at figures which owners could not afford to sell at. Some of them went to Allegheny and will be retailed, and the balance held over. Following are the rates at which the market closed: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers $7 00 to $7 25; good to prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers, $6 50 to $6 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers, $5 50 to $6 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 to $5 00; stock steers, $4 75 to $5 00; Texas steers, $4 25 to $5 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs continue light and the demand correspondingly so. Prices remain about the same as last quoted, and will for some time, unless the demand grows better. The feeling among dealers is that they are about as low as they can profitably be raised for, and that the prices will not go down much, if any, while with light stocks on hand and feeding they will advance. As it is at present there is not much doing and sales are made slowly at the following figures: Extra Philadelphia $4 90 to $5 00; good Philadelphia $4 75 to $4 85; good New York, 150 to 200 lbs, $4 40 to $4 50; rough New York, $4 20 to $4 50; still hogs, $4 00 to $4 25.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep to-day have been light. There is nothing doing in the yards and the dullness for the week may be said to have ended on Friday. Prices have declined since the opening of the market 50c per 100 lbs on wool sheep and 25c on clipped. Clipped sheep have not been coming in quite so free as they have done other seasons, as this spring is cold and unfavorable for shearing. It is expected that the animals will be more free the coming week, and if so lower prices will rule. Following are the figures at which the different grades changed hands: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs sheep sell at $10 00 @100 lbs; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $9 50 to $9 75; decent to fair, 80 to 85 lbs, $8 50 to $9 00; common, $7 50 to $8 00.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Flour active; superfine $5 00a5 25; extra family $6 75a7 25. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania and red western $1 90a1 95. Corn steady; yellow 66a66½; mixed western 65a65¾c. Oats steady at 54a56c. Barley unchanged. Provisions firmer; mess pork $19 00a19 25; prime, $17 25a17 50. Bacon unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 15c; refined 21¼a22c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 29, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Penn. River & R.	Exports per R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R
Monday, April 22	5,152		2,066
Tuesday, April 23	5,096	42	987
Wednesday, April 24	1,442		
Thursday, April 25	2,624		
Friday, April 26	6,492	979	2,763
Saturday, April 27	1,078	250	1,110
Total for week	21,824	1,271	6,931
Since January 1	271,122	15,710	129,184
To April 27, 1872	292,946	16,981	136,115
Same time 1871	256,445	30,671	123,063
Same time 1870	310,578	32,587	103,415
Same time 1869	228,498	25,980	85,593
Same time 1868	368,703	15,625	86,213

BUSINESS.

The oil trade continues to drag along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important. The impression among dealers is that prices have about reached their lowest point, and that an upward movement will soon be inaugurated. As relates to crude, prices are the same as those current at the date of our last review. The weeks' operations have here been light; in regard to refined prices have slightly advanced since January, the principal deliveries as known to our readers, the principal operations in crude have been transacted at certain points in the oil regions, whilst refined was principally sold by telegraph.

CRUDE OIL RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	17,208	21,824

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past eight years:

From January 1st to April 27, 1872,	292,946
Same time 1871,	256,445
Same time 1870,	310,578
Same time 1869,	228,498
Same time 1868,	368,703
Same time 1867,	416,252
Same time 1866,	91,890
Same time 1865,	88,424

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,032	1,271
Allegheny Valley Railroad	4,165	6,931
Total	5,196	8,202

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years from January 1 to April 27:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	25,980	39,587	30,677	16,981
Allegheny Valley RR	58,789	109,415	120,063	134,115
Total	111,569	149,002	150,740	153,096

Saturday.

The market was firm with an increased inquiry. Holders were demanding ½c advance over the previous day's prices. We quote: Spot, 24½c; April, 24½c; May, 24½c; June, 24½c; July, 24½c; all year, 12c. Sales 500 bbls Parker's @ 47½.

REFINED.

The market was decidedly firmer. Prices are looking up. Holders are asking the following for Eastern delivery: Spot 22c; April 22½c; May 22½c; June 22¾c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 27.—The *Courier* says: There is a quiet but firm market to-day. Following are the sales:

3,000 bbls upper road, spot, May and June,	3 70
2,000 bbls lower road, K. O. 1st, 6 mos,	4 00
1,000 bbls upper road, spot,	3 62½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot,	3 65
1,000 bbls lower road, spot,	3 62½
12 cars lower road, spot,	3 65
1,000 bbls lower road, spot,	3 65
1,000 bbls lower road, spot,	3 65
1,000 bbls lower roadmap, spot,	3 65
1,000 bbls Oil City, buyer's, 1st 6 mos,	4 22½

NEW YORK, April 27, closing 2th.—There are a number of orders in the market to-day, and the tone of the creek market, higher prices are asked. The improved feeling is manifest. For refined 22¾c is bid, and 23¼c is asked; crude in bulk held at 12¾c; shipping orders held at 16¾c; sales 2,000 bbls crude in bulk, 12¾c; refined delivery not made are firm at 23@23½c; Philadelphia market is a trifle higher, with more inquiry; sales of bbls refined at 21¾c; and 1,000 for first half May at 22c.

BOTTSVILLE, April 27.—Market quiet and dull at $3 60@3 65.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 27.—Market unchanged and quiet at $3 50@3 60 for crude.

OIL CITY, April 27.—Market quiet and firm; original lower road $3 70; 47 gravity, Oil City $3 85.

TIDIOUTA, April 27.—Market dull and nothing doing at $3 62½@3 65 for spot.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—Market very active; W. 22c; crude 11½c; May 22@22½c; June 22¾@23c; July 23c; August 23½c; June to December 24c.

Oil Paints and Shanks for Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—April 22c; first half May 22c; May 22½c; June 22¾c; crude 11½c.

OIL CITY, April 27.—Sales of coal Oil Hill.

PARKERS', April 27.—Market quiet and firm.

TIDIOUTA, April 27.—Market firm at $3 37½@3 40.

ROUSEVILLE, April 27.—Market firm at $3 70.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Refined 22¾@22¾c; crude 12¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
T P Miller,	Fisher Bros,	56
Fisher Bros,	Petrolia Oil Works,	60
B S Duncan,	American Oil Works,	610
J Bushnell,	Brilliant Oil Works,	456
J Bushnell,	Brilliant Oil Works,	74
B S Duncan,	Kier's Oil Works,	462
J Bushnell,	Keystone Oil Works,	70
Thomas King,	Sterling Oil Works,	8
J Bushnell,	Keystone Oil Works,	84
B S Duncan,	Eagle Oil Works,	474

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Fisher Bros,	60	Petrolia Oil Works,	610
American Oil Works,	610	Keystone Oil Works,	1,374
Brilliant Oil Works,	530	Keystone Oil Works,	60
Sterling Oil Works,	524	Eagle Oil Works,	474
Total			3,796

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 25, 1872.

John Speak & Co., 50 bbls, Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

S. Irwin & Co., 178 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 175 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Triumph Refining Co, 508 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 520 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total, 1,437

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 27.—The market has been a little more active, but otherwise no material change. Domestic Fleece has received considerable attention, but the stock is very much reduced, and transactions have been confined to small parcels at prices favoring sellers; sales have been 50,000 lbs of fine, coarse and medium, at 40@41c; 30,000 lbs Ohio and West Virginia during the past week, on private terms. Pulled Wool continues in good demand, and is steady. California and Texas are rather quiet, but full rates are maintained. The inquiry for Foreign has been moderate, but the supply is not large, and prices remain firm. Of the sales, besides the above, are 20,000 lb. unwashed Fleece at 22c; 20,000 lb. half clip California, 33@36c; 30,000 lb. Buenos Ayres, 32@33c; 10,000 extra do, 36c; 10,000 lb., scoured, 92@$1 10; 2,000 lb., Texas, 32c; 1,000 lb. Canada, 40c; 2,000 lb. Cape, 45@46c; 1,000 lb. do, 42@43c; 60 do, Capet, 45a46c; 20,000 lb. East India, 38a40c; 40,000 lb. Peru, 27@28c; 50 bales Mestiza, 42c; 40 do do Paracan, 42@43c; 75 do, Sheep Skins, 34a35c; 7,000 lb. extra Pulled, 28,000 do super Pulled, 20,000 lb. East India, 10,000 lb. Australian, 40@42c; 50 bales and 32 bales Mestiza, on private terms.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

April 27.—There is rather more doing but prices favor buyers. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia super Saxony fleece, at full blood merino fleece, 82a85c; common fleeces, 78a80c. Tub-washed, choice selected, three-eighth grade, 90 @91c; well washed, 85a86c; fair ordinary, 80a83c; low or burry, 68a80c. Domestic pulled, city merino, 78a 80c; city super, 75a83c; western do, 72a75c; combing, fine, fall clip, 75a80c; medium, fall clip, 70a75c; burry, fall clip, 80a82c. Colorado and New Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 74a76c; fine and medium, washed, 45a52c; common washed, 43a45c; black, 35a39c; unwashed, 25a30c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 42a47c; low; 38a40c.—*North American.*

BOSTON.

April 29.—In the wool market we notice an improved demand and transactions, and prices are firm up a much larger aggregate than that last reported, viz: about 1,100,000 lbs, including all descriptions. Manufacturers have made their appearance in considerable force, and their numerous and earnest inquiries among the trade indicate that the time is near at hand when their exigencies will compel them to come in for a general replenishment of supplies. They are evidently growing quite anxious over the situation, and if the goods market shows signs of a more satisfactory condition, it is probable that a very active demand would soon spring up, leading to an improvement in prices. But, under the circumstances, with their products accumulating, a general lack of margin on current sales, and prospects of a better state of things somewhat dubious, to say the least, they naturally hesitate about anticipating their wants to any extent, though they probably are not looking for a lower range of prices in the near future.

So far as fine foreign wools are concerned, which constitute the bulk of supplies now on the market, holders are very firm in view of the fact that, abroad, although they have shaded a trifle from the highest point of the season, are still maintained above the relative level of our Atlantic markets, and are not likely in any event to fall below it. Buyers also appreciate this fact, and hence are disposed to operate more freely, taking round lots at fully up to the prices current during the last few weeks.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented activity of domestic wool, and the deficiency of special grades, the demand continues very moderate and prices are without improvement. But the few holders are apparently quite indifferent, as the prospect is that the new clip will not only be late, but that it will come upon the market at higher prices than are now quoted for old wool, though for old manufacturing purposes the latter is worth in the most favored three or four cents per pound.

In fact, a large portion of the new crop Ohio and Pennsylvania has already been contracted for at prices equivalent to 80a85c laid down in the Eastern markets. Receipts have been large, which our markets are entirely bare, are being bought up on the spot at the range of 45@c, unwashed.

Sales for the week foot up about 300,000 lbs of domestic and 800,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are 80,000 lbs Ohio X, 50,000 lbs Ohio fine delaine @ 82@83c; 50,000 lbs New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 75c; 29,000 lbs X Michigan, 75a76c; 40,000 lbs No 1 Wisconsin, 86c; 3,000 lbs X do, 78c; 5,000 lbs unwashed, 51c; 2,500 lbs sorts, 79c; 1,000 lbs scoured $1 10.

In domestic pulled, sales of 7,000 lbs extra, 50c; 1,000 lbs Western do, 47c; 5,000 lbs do do, 46c; 1,000 lbs Western do, 45c; 2,000 lbs do do, 46c; 4,000 lbs extra, 72@73c; 3,000 lbs do, 87½c; 5,000 lbs do, 73c.

In combing wool, sales of 1,000 lbs native, 80c; 1,000 lbs unwashed do, 56c; 4,000 lbs Canada fleece, 90@92½c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market quiet for spot and futures. Printers refuse to buy for July to January at 8c. The manufacturers will not sell for July to January are anxious to sell at that price. The printers can print one-third more cloth than last year, which has enabled them to keep up with the supply of goods. When they commence on dark work the starting of the new mills in Fall River and other places will give them a good supply. Although there is a plenty of goods on the market, there are plenty of prints for the demand. The spot goods last week were mostly by printers. The following are the sales for the week:

20,000 pieces,	64x64, spot cloths, 9½c.
15,000 "	64x64, extras, spot cloths, 9½c.
5,000 "	64x64, common, spot cloths, 8½c.
1,500 "	64x64, extras, spot cloths, 8½c.
2,000 "	64x64, seconds, spot, 8½c.
25,500 pieces.	

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, April 27.—Tobacco unchanged; sales 154 hogsheads. Bagging unchanged. Cotton firm; middlings 22½c. Flour firm; extra family $7 25 at 50. Corn in good demand on orders; sales sacked and delivered at 50

THE VERY LATEST.

THE MISSOURI REGULATORS.

Reign of Terror in Cass County—Militia Order Out by Governor Brown.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Gov. Brown has ordered the Kansas City militia companies to Holden, Mo., to protect the citizens of that place against apprehended violence by the Cass county vigilants. Several bondsmen of parties implicated in the Cass county bond matter reside in Holden, and fears are entertained that the threats of the "regulators" to kill everybody concerned in that affair will be carried out. Adjutant Sigel left last night for Cass county to investigate affairs. It is stated that Gov. Brown is determined to prevent any further unlawful proceedings of the mob. Two companies of militia are understood to be under verbal orders to hold themselves ready to march at a moment's notice.

HOLDEN, April 28.—The reign of terror in Cass county, instead of abating, is on the increase, and the civil authorities are perfectly powerless to enforce the laws, and the lives and property of the people are at the mercy of the mob. Twelve men, old and respectable citizens of Harrisonville, who were bondsmen of Cline, together with a minister who performed the last rites at his funeral, were ordered to leave to-day within twenty-four hours or be shot. They accordingly left, and are now exiles from their homes. The mob is furious and have decreed to slay all the principals in the bond matter, their bondsmen and all who will sympathize with them and attempt to defend them. Nothing but the strong arm of the law will preserve the peace and bring the murderers to justice. A company of militia arrived here this evening from Kansas City, commanded by Capt. Phelan. Our citizens feel somewhat relieved and hope Governor Brown will feel that one company is a small force to contend against the organization of one or two thousand desperadoes.

MEXICO.

Revolutionary Army Before Matamoras—Non-Combatants Fleeing to the American Side.

MATAMORAS, April 28.—The revolutionary army, said to be 2,500 strong, with nine pieces of artillery, is close on the city. Fighting has been going on all day between the advance guards and General Cortina's cavalry. A number of prisoners have been brought in. General Evallos issued an order to-day allowing merchants' families and non-combatants to leave the city, and since daylight the road to Brownsville has been filled with inhabitants, with their furniture and effects, seeking shelter on the American side. The National Guard has been placed on the fortifications, and residents of all nationalities have been enrolled to patrol the streets. The fighting force in the fortifications will amount to 2,000 men, with 500 patrols to keep order within the city proper. The fences and houses outside the fortifications have been burning all day, and the country for miles around is being cleared to prevent the enemy from obtaining shelter. The bombardment is expected to commence to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1872.

A JAPANESE METHODIST.

At the Metropolitan Church to-day, Dr. Newman baptized a Japanese law student named Cadzana, who assumed the Christian name of John Phillips, and Dr. Eddy, pastor of the church, took the convert into full membership.

JAPANESE DINNER PARTY.

The Japanese Embassadors, last night, gave a dinner party at the Arlington House to thirty guests, including Admiral Goldsboro, Assistant Secretary of State, Hale, Commissioner of Agricultural Works, Commissioner of Patents, Leggett, and Minister Mori.

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Crime is fearfully increasing in the Indian country, where every effort is being made to break up the illegal traffic in spirituous liquors, which is one of the chief curses of disorders. Life and property are as secure in Arkansas as in the average of the States, as also in the thickly portions of Texas, but on the frontier of the latter state the people suffer undesirable woes from robberies and murders. Whole families are murdered, their corpses mutilated in a manner too horrid for mention, houses burned, farms destroyed, cattle driven off, and little boys and girls carried into captivity worse than death. The country is impoverished and all settlement and progress prevented; but with the influx of immigration from Europe and the States of the Union it cannot be long before all lawlessness and violence growing out of political differences, radical antagonism and social distinctions will be a thing of the past.

CHRISTIANS NOT PERSECUTED IN JAPAN.

Mails received yesterday by the Japanese Embassy to March 26th, show that the reports of persecution of Christians in Japan are untrue, and grew out of the conviction of counterfeiters.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail over the New England, Middle and Southern States, on Monday, with light to fresh winds; an area of low barometer will probably move eastward over the Northwest, and the pressure will continue diminishing from the Ohio Valley northwest and westward, with easterly to southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather, and very probably rain; brisk and fresh southerly winds are probable for the upper lakes to-night or on Monday morning, but otherwise dangerous winds are not anticipated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1872.

CARD FROM STOKES, THE MURDERER.

A card from Stokes to the public will be published in the morning, pronouncing unqualifiedly false the accusation that he had been in league with Miss Mansfield to extort money from Fisk. He never had any business relations with her; neither was he interested in any suit with her except through the machinations of Fisk. The accusation that he threatened to publish Fisk's letters to Mansfield is false. The entire portion of Fisk's published had never been seen by him till in the public print. The letters were procured and published without his knowledge or connivance. He has never seen Mansfield since his commitment. He denounces the play of "Black Friday" as grossly libelous, but its incidents require no denial with those who know him. It is hard for him to refrain from making statements as to the charge that he is an assassin. When all the facts are known, and it is proved how infamously witnesses perjured themselves at the coroner's inquest, public opinion will begin to set in his favor. He is anxious for a speedy trial by an honest jury.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill providing that the standard weight of a bushel of stone coal shall be eighty pounds avoirdupois for bituminous and sixty pounds avoirdupois for cannel, and shall contain eighty-eight cubic inches.

The Rev. T. J. Herrickson, late of Waterbury, Conn., was yesterday consecrated Bishop of the new Roman Catholic diocese of Providence, R. I.

The mountains opposite Poughkeepsie, New York, were on fire in several places last night.

It is believed in Albany that the accused judges will be impeached, should a vote be reached by next Wednesday. It is said a corruption fund of $200,000 to save them has been raised, and no effort will be spared to stave off a vote.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

April 28, 1872, 1:00 A. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	1	7
Cincinnati, Ohio.	0	0	1	10
Davenport.	0	0	0	7
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	2
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	0	2
Nashville, Tenn.	0	0	0	2
New Orleans, La.	0	1	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	3
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	1
St. Louis, Mo.	0	0	0	3
St. Paul.	0	0	0	1
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	2	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours. Dash — indicates river closed.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 28, 1872.

River six feet eight inches and falling. The Julia, from Zanesville, passed up at 8 A. M.; Warner and barges, from St. Louis, arrrived at 2 P. M. Weather clear and cool. M.

CITY MATTERS.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The "Necromancer of Egypt," with its rich costumes, brilliant scenery, wonderful mechanical effects, and well drilled ballet, can be seen for the first time at Messrs. Ellsler and Gotthold's theatre this evening. It is said to be better worth seeing than any spectacular piece ever produced in the country. Secure your seats in advance.

Varieties Theater.

Prof. Samuels and his troupe of educated dogs and monkeys, head the list of new attractions at the Varieties this week. Most of the old favorites remain.

Fred. Aims's Benefit.

If any one cared for the amusement of the people ever deserved a grand benefit, Fred. Aims, the manager of Trimble's Varieties is the man. To-morrow evening he has his complimentary benefit at the Fifth Avenue Opera House and his own theater both houses should be crammed with people. And they will be if his admirers and friends turn out.

A Free Medical Dispensary.

The members of the South Side Medical Club will open a free dispensary on the first Monday in May, at the rooms of the Club, in Homan's building, corner of Fourteenth and Carson streets, Birmingham, on Monday afternoon from two to four o'clock, and physicians will be in attendance, thus:

Mondays—J. D. Thomas.
Tuesdays—A. D. Brewster, A. V. Chesarown.
Wednesdays—J. H. Duff, —— Koeller.
Thursdays—James Kerr.
Fridays—M. A. Arnholt, —— Pollock.
Saturdays—G. G. Rahauser.
Sundays—E. A. Wood, J. H. Legge.

The borough councils will be requested to make appropriation of funds to provide medicines, which will be dispensed to poor persons. This is a very decided step in the right direction, and the physicians should be seconded in their praiseworthy efforts to establish the much needed charitable institution.

Fast Driving.

Yesterday afternoon a young man named Walker was driving along Penn avenue at a higher rate of speed than officer John Trimble thought necessary or conducive to the public safety. The officer undertook to stop the horse, driven by Walker, but he gave whip to the animal and dashed ahead. The officer seized the first vehicle following, and pursued the alleged law-breaker, catching up with him some distance down the avenue. He arrested Walker and placed him in the East Liberty lock-up, and brought the horse and buggy to Patterson's stables, on Fourth avenue. The poor brute was scarcely able to stand up on reaching the stable. Here is a chance for the cruelty to animals association.

Fall of a Roof.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the roof of the stable of the Pleasant Valley Railway Company, located in Pleasant Valley, began to give way in the centre. The building is a large two story brick, and the ceiling joists, not having any support, commenced sinking in the centre, and by evening the joists had broken off altogether in the center, and fell to the floor of the second story. The walls bulged out considerably, but were securely propped. No person was injured as timely warning had been given. The loss will be considerable. Some state that the foundations have sunk considerable, and attribute the accident to this cause.

Church Dedication.

Yesterday forenoon the new St. Bridget's (Catholic) church in the Eleventh ward was formally dedicated to the service of God. The Rev. Bishop Domenec, assisted by Rev. Father Tracy and nine other ministers of the Catholic Church, assisted in the services, which were quite impressive. There was a very large audience present, and all seemed highly pleased with the temple which had been raised from the ashes. In the evening solemn high mass was celebrated, after which vespers and a sermon coincided the services of the day.

Disorderly Boys.

Yesterday afternoon officer G. F. Alstadt arrested Nicholas Snyder, George Rink, Peter Speller, Benjamin Byron and John Linney, all boys, for disorderly conduct on Fifth avenue. The youths aforesaid had organized a minstrel band and were creating quite a disturbance on Fifth avenue when the officer was summoned to the spot. Snyder and Linny left ten dollars each for their appearance at a hearing to-day, and the others were locked up for the night.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

Yesterday the Hazlewood Presbyterian Sabbath school held its anniversary meeting. Addresses were made by Rev. J. S. Stuckeil, Dr. J. C. McCandless and Mr. W. O. Hughart. Senator Anderson was called upon, but owing to the lateness of the hour declined speaking. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Wilson, of Hazlewood chapel. A collection for the benefit of Home Missions was taken up, after which the services, which had been highly successful, were adjourned with the usual exercises.

Bible Meeting.

The fifty-fourth annual business meeting of the Young Mens' Bible Society of this county will be held in the rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association, Sixth street, this evening at 7½ o'clock. All the contributors are cordially invited to attend.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

OLE BULL is coming this way.

POLICY shops are said to flourish in our city.

THE present weather is what we should be cleanses.

SEVERAL lost children were in demand yesterday.

THEODORE THOMAS delights the Buffalonians to-night.

THE drinking fountains should be placed in operation.

FOREPAUGH'S 4, -1 tents will be in Fort Wayne to-night.

AN exciting foot race between two Pittsburghers is on the tapis.

CAPTAIN OF POLICE REED is nursing a severe attack of rheumatism.

THE Mt. Oliver Hook and Ladder Company have one hundred members.

THE man, in a month, we are told, before the alarm bell will be "in condition,"

THE Second street park is being tastefully ornamented with evergreens, grass, &c.

THE laying of double tracks on the P. V. and C. R. R. will be actively commenced this week.

THE Germans of the South Side are about organizing a new lodge of the A. O. K. of M. C.

THE public improvements in East Birmingham during the current season will be extensive.

COUNCIL meets to-day. This will probably be their last meeting in the old city building.

NEXT Wednesday will be the first of May, the day on which the Cincinnati Convention assembles.

CINCINNATI Conventionists can visit "Porkopolis" and return for twelve dollars and fifty cents.

WM. C. F. BECKER, editor of the *Volksblatt*, leaves for the Cincinnati Convention to-day.

THE business of the Water Commission in the selection of reservoir property does not appear to be at an end yet.

A LITTLE daughter of Joseph Dashbock, of Ormsby, was run over by a buggy on Saturday, while playing in the street, and severely injured.

AND now old residents say that pure water can only be obtained for Pittsburgh from the Kiskiminetas river.

JOHN J. MARCHAND is President, and C. A. M. Meyers Secretary, of the Shady Lane Board of Commissioners.

WM. A. HERRON has appealed from the award made by the viewers, as the value of his coveted water-works property.

THE glass factory employees contemplate striking for higher wages—now that the manufacturers have increased their prices.

THE arrest of some of the fraternity of burglars now making their headquarters in this city would be hailed with considerable pleasure.

THE "Black Maria" is finished. Tickets for a free ride can be obtained at the Mayor's office, or from any of our aldermen. Prices vary.

DEPUTY MAYOR NICHOLS yesterday committed Samuel Anderson to jail to answer a charge of surety of the peace preferred by Joseph Martin.

REGISTER GRAY is still taking testimony in the Rev. Col. J. B. Clark case, and a decision in the matter will not be arrived at for some time.

FOREPAUGH'S "Romeo" had a special car on which to proceed to Ft. Wayne, and the hostler had charge of his trunk.

CHARLES SMITH on Saturday gave bail to Alderman Strain to answer a charge of fraudulently altering a check, preferred by Wm. McClintock.

NEXT Friday evening Rev. W. Fulton, of the Fourth U. P. Church will talk to the Woman's Suffrage Association at the First U. P. Church, Seventh avenue.

THE many friends of Captain M. M. Cunningham will regret to learn of his death which occurred on Saturday. Deceased was a good soldier and had a host of acquaintances.

CHERRY alley between Fourth avenue and Diamond street would be a good place for the arrest of some decidedly disorderly boys between the hours of 12:00 noon and 3:00 P. M.

MR. E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, is back again from Mauch Chunk, where he has been visting some friends.

THE Kleptomania case was settled at the Mayors office on Saturday, the woman's father paying for the socks she had stolen. No information was made.

MISS JANE COOMBS, although talking considerably to Frederick Robinson and Mr. Bradley, each evening, has not spoken to either "off the stage" for months.

ON Saturday afternoon Squire Krehan, of Birmingham, committed D. W. Morgan to jail to await trial on a charge of assault and battery preferred by James Getzinger.

OFFICER TYNE, yesterday afternoon, arrested Jas. Hoe, Wm. Royston and John Lerner, three lads, for playing ball on Sunday. They were jailed for disposition to-day.

ABOUT the regular number—forty-five—drunken and disorderly individuals attended the Mayor's morning hearing yesterday. The majority were imprisoned forty-eight hours.

IT is now over one week since the locust block pavement men began to pave the square formed by the intersection of Smithfield street by Fifth avenue, and yet the job is not completed.

CLEMENS KRUTER, one of the Mayor's police, last night arrested Lawrence Murphy for behaving in a disorderly manner on Fifth avenue. He was locked up for disposition this morning.

JAMES MURPHY, who had his leg broken on Friday night, while attempting to board the steamer "Carrie Brooks," has been removed to the West Pennsylvania Hospital, and is doing well.

YESTERDAY Henry Telfor paid $4 40 for getting drunk on Saturday night. During the afternoon he turned up in the lock-up committed again. He has been held for a hearing this morning.

THREE Fire Commissioners are to be elected by Councils to-day. The successful ones will no doubt be Col. J. H. Stewart, Mr. Alex. Pitcairn and Mr. Thos. H. Hunter, the present Recorder.

SEVERAL burglaries occurred on Saturday night. None of them were of a very serious order. It is hoped that none of the latter will be, which our city is infested just now may be picked up.

MRS. GEORGE ZISKOW, while driving through Turtle Creek, in a butcher wagon on Saturday, was thrown to the ground and seriously injured, one of the wheels passing over her body. She resides at Port Perry.

YESTERDAY afternoon Patrick Murphy entered the Willard House, near the Connellsville depot, and demanded drink. On being refused he became very noisy and eventually landed in the Central Station House.

JAMES EAKEN, a carpenter in the employ of Mr. W. H. Brown, was killed at Saltsburg, on Friday evening last by the falling of the chimney of an old house which he was removing. Deceased was a resident of Port Perry and leaves a wife and four children.

ON Saturday night the Mayor's police arrested George F. Ashcraft and Charles Hutchinson, charged with insulting women on Franklin street. They were mulcted in ten dollars and costs each and by settling their bill saved a boycott of twenty days each at the Work House.

THE Bedford Monument question has been settled. Mr. John Nusser, owner of the premises, not only will not permit its removal by the Masonic fraternity, from the head of Twelfth street, Birmingham, but is having it repressed and restored as far as possible at his own expense.

IT is rumored that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have purchased one hundred acres at Blairsville Station for stock yard necessities. The property is the official in the least, but may be as true as the rumored purchase by the Company of property for this purpose on the West Penn Road proved.

MR. JOHN T. LAWRENCE, Superintendent of the A. V. R. R., and Mr. Henry Blackstone, Chief Engineer, left for the West on Saturday to view new railroad shops with a view to the adoption of a perfect plan for the construction of the new Valley shops to be erected at Verona.

ON Saturday night an effort to call a meeting of the journeymen blacksmiths of this city and vicinity, for the purpose of determining the rate of wages, proved a failure. A committee was appointed to notify those interested to attend an adjourned meeting to be held on next Wednesday evening, after which the meeting adjourned.

LUDWIG BUSSERT and John Kauffman had a fight in a bar-room on Saturday night, in the police appeared on the ground and were about the quell it the landlord of the house locked the door and refused them admission. An effort will be made to have that landlord's license revoked. The disorderly parties were subsequently arrested and fined by the Mayor.

JAMES TARR, a glassblower, employed at McKee's works, Birmingham, met with a serious accident, which may result in the loss of his hand. While swinging a large globe of hot glass, attached to the end of a blow-pipe, the roll broke and fell upon his right hand, cutting it through the center almost to the wrist. It is thought by Dr. Riggs that amputation may not be necessary.

A NUMBER of members of the Franklin Literary Society of the South Side have organized a Mutual Savings Association and elected the following officers: President—H. B. Stroud; Vice President—J. C. Baird; Secretary—J. L. King; Solicitor—T. H. Davis; Directors—Wm. Sproull, J. L. King, T. H. Davis, J. C. Baird, C. D. J. Reilly, J. R. Stroud. The election of treasurer was postponed until next meeting. The meetings will be held on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at Franklin Hall, corner Twenty-second and Carson streets.

The Noiseless Sewing Machine.

Light Running Domestic. No. 20 Sixth street.

Cannot be Put Out of Order.

The Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine. No. 20 Sixth street.

The Noiseless Sewing Machine.

Light Running Domestic. No. 20 Sixth street.

Cannot be Put Out of Order.

The Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine. No. 20 Sixth street.

Bock Beer.

The first of the season, at C. Wolters', No. 4 Sixth avenue.

Easy of Operation.

The light running Domestic Sewing Machine. No. 20 Sixth street.

Adams and Brown

have been suggested as the most available ticket that can be plaiced in nomination at Cincinnati. Whether these men are nominated or not is no affair of ours, but Grant men, Adams men and Democrats can all get their best trunks, valises, traveling bags and satchels from Joe Liebler, No. 104 Wood street. Joe makes the best and sells the cheapest trunk offered in the city, and infinitely more of them. Everybody buys one, and everybody has agreed to take no other.

Easy of Operation.

The light running Domestic Sewing Machine. No. 20 Sixth street.

Charlie Wolters' Restaurant.

The best in town; there you will get bock beer, and something good to eat. Charlie knows how to get up a good lunch.

Easy of Operation.

The light running Domestic Sewing Machine. No. 20 Sixth street.

Solomon's Mistake.

King Solomon was reputed wise in his own time, but his proverb "there is nothing new under the sun," was written without reference to the present age, which above all others perhaps has been distinguished by remarkable inventions and inventors. The Keystone Sewing Machine is not only something new, but something needed in every family, since in certain essentials it excels all other machines in the market. Some of its excellencies may be stated as follows: Elegance in style and finish; simplicity of construction, ease of operation, range of work &c. &c. Mr. B. Kaufman, 24 Fifth avenue (second story) will take pleasure in exhibiting the machine to all who desire to see it. Call and see it.

Easy of Operation.

The light running Domestic Sewing Machine. No. 20 Sixth street.

New China

Being received daily at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street.

Cannot be Put Out of Order.

The Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine. No. 20 Sixth street.

The Popular Idaho.

This celebrated cook stove is fast superseding all others in use hereabouts. Of its general excellence and superiority over other stoves there can be no doubt, and the fact is rapidly becoming known to housekeepers. Call upon Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., the manufacturers, No. 291 Liberty street, and examine the Idaho.

Cannot be Put Out of Order.

The Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine. No. 20 Sixth street.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap will never use any other.

Cannot be Put Out of Order.

The Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine. No. 20 Sixth street.

Go to Charlie Wolters'

And try his bock beer, and get a good lunch.

See the Light Running

Domestic Sewing machine. No. 20 Sixth street.

Verona.

The shops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad are to be located at Verona borough, and twenty acres of land have been purchased by the company, upon which to erect the buildings and lay out the tracks that will be required. Since this has become a fixed fact, property in the vicinity has rapidly risen in value. An impetus has been given to the work of building houses for dwelling, and Verona must soon be a place of considerable importance. A fine opportunity is now presented to secure valuable property in the central portion of the borough. The elegant private residence of Mr. Isaac Morley, and two adjacent lots, fronting upon the Allegheny Valley Railroad, within three minutes walk of the depot station, will be disposed to public sale on Wednesday, May 1st, 1872. The property is fully described in the advertisement which appears in our for sale column. Trains will leave the Union Depot at 11:40 A. M. on the day of sale, where excursion tickets will be furnished those who desire to attend.

The Noiseless Sewing Machine.

Light Running Domestic. No. 20 Sixth street.

Soda Fountains.

Persons contemplating purchasing Soda Fountains should by all means call and see the samples at Lippincott's apparatus now on exhibition at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street. This firm have been agents for Lippincott's Fountains for three years, and the number they have sold in this city and vicinity, and the satisfaction given in every instance, is the best evidence of their excellence. You can purchase a Soda Fountain from the above firm as low as from any other house in the country, and you will save freight and have the above firm near at hand to be responsible for the proper and satisfactory working of the apparatus. They are also largely engaged in preparing flavoring extracts, which they put up in pound bottles for making soda water syrups, and are guaranteed to be equal to any in the country and at as low a price. If you cannot call, send for an illustrated catalogue.

The Noiseless Sewing Machine.

Light Running Domestic. No. 20 Sixth street.

Where to Get Your Spring Suit.

If you want a serviceable and fashionable suit for spring, you can obtain it from Mr. J. Bausch, No. 75 Sixth street. The following oil-cloth is well known, formerly carried on business at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, but recently removed temporarily, to his present location. His stock of goods is superior to any he has heretofore offered, and he guarantees satisfaction to all his customers.

The Noiseless Sewing Machine.

Light Running Domestic. No. 20 Sixth street.

The Matchless Charm.

The manufacturers of the Charm Cook Stove claim that it is unequaled in respect to finish or operation by any other stove in the market. Those who have not yet examined into the merits of the Charm are invited to call at No. 291 Liberty street and see it.

Workman & Davis

Have one of the most extensive carriage manufactories in the West. Their works occupy the buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny, and are now worked to their utmost capacity in order to supply the large amount of work for which orders have been received. The vehicles turned out by them are superior to those of Eastern manufactories They make every description of carriage or wagon, from six passenger coaches to single man jaggers. Their prices are lower than can be obtained in the East, and when buying from them you have the advantage of knowing what sort of work you get. Call at their Repository Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, and see the specimens of their work now on exhibition.

Native Pearl Versus Procelain.

Dentist's ware is a poor substitute for Nature's. Let those who so believe, use the SOZODONT, which, if daily applied, will prevent all necessity for false teeth by keeping the real ones sound and healthy. MWF

Soda Water Apparatus.

Parties in want of soda water apparatus will do well to call on H. Myers, 111 Market street. He is agent for A. J. Morse & Son's, of Boston. Morse's Triumph Soda Apparatus, Generators and Fountains are the most simple in construction, and less liable to get out of order than any other apparatus in the market. Give Myers a call before purchasing elsewhere.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Wingham, in Dravosburg, on Saturday, April 27, at 3 P. M., of con sumption, Capt. R. M. CUNNINGHAM, in the forty-first year of his age.

Funeral will take place on TUESDAY (Monday) at 10 A. M., to proceed to Lebanon Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BENHAM—On Saturday, April 27th, 1872, NELLIE BENHAM, wife of Dr. S. N. Benham.

Funeral from residence No. 181 Third avenue, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 30th, at 10 o'clock.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 3012, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—We stand aghast at the thousands hourly hurried to a premature grave, victims of having neglected the first symptoms of disease. Whether the complaint originates in the belly or be introduced accidentally through the skin—fatal results may be warded off by a timely recourse to one or both of these medicines. 25 cents per box or pot. MWF

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
RUSLER & GOTTHOLD.....Lessees and Managers.
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
The great spectacular SENSATION of the SEASON by GEORGE W. THOMPSON, entitled the
NECROMANCER OF EGYPT,
With a complete GRAND BALLET and DAZZLING SCENERY.
Box sheet ready six days in advance.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.
Prof. SAMUELS' 11 PERFORMING DOGS and 8 TRAINED MONKEYS. Also, Keegan and Clark, Dan Reid and Booker, Billy Carter, Flora Benton, C. J. Talbott, Emma Miles.
TUESDAY, April 30th, FRED. AIMS'S BENEFIT. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER and Old Fifth Avenue Opera House.
FRED. AIMS.....Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS.....Stage Manager.
TUESDAY NIGHT, April 30th.
Fred. Aims's Grand Benefit.
SAME SHOW AT BOTH THEATERS; SAME TICKETS ADMITS EITHER PLACE.
Greatest Variety Entertainment of the season. Box sheet opens without extra charge, at the Old Opera House Tuesday, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ENTIRE REARRANGEMENT OF THE PAINTINGS,
AT THE PITTSBURGH ACADEMY OF ART AND DESIGN, LIBRARY BUILDING.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under twelve, 15 cents. Special rates for Schools.

Remarkable Case of Catarrh.

DESMOND & CO.—*Gentlemen*: Having suffered for eighteen years with disease in the head which my physicians called Chronic Catarrh, I feel it my duty to make known that I am now cured, so that others (if any there be) who are afflicted as I was, may know that DR. SAMARI'S TAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES will cure them as they have cured me. In 1871 I was taken with a pain in the nose, which discharged freely of matter. In a short time the pain extended to the forehead, when the discharge from the nose became worse, so much so that I had to control over it; and for small leakage so offensive that it was almost impossible to stand it. I was treated by two physicians in Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa., but got no relief, and by three in Philadelphia. Twelve bottles of the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES have stopped the discharge, and my sense of smell is now as natural as ever. MRS. MILLER,
Bald Eagle Hotel, Third street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 12, 1870.

Root and Herb Juices $1 25 per Bottle.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

STOCKS AT AUCTION.
THIS, MONDAY, EVENING, AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK, at the
Real Estate and Stock Exchange,
No. 159 Federal Street, Allegheny,
Will be sold
11 Shares National Insurance Co.
5 Shares Allegheny Trust Co.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

HOE FACTORY
AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday, May 8, at 3 O'Clock,
Will be sold, without reserve, on the Premises, the Property known as J. T. TYLER & CO'S HOE FACTORY, situated on Twenty-seventh street, Railroad street, and near to Atlas Works. The Ground is 50 by 120 feet. The Main Building is 50 by 50, and contains Roller 22 feet by 40 inches; Engine 10 inch Cylinder, 1 Forge and 1 Trip Hammer; pair heavy Shears, Grinding Mill, Fan, Polishing Room and all necessary Tools for the business. There is a Blacksmith Shop, with five Fires, another Shop with one Fire, and a Warehouse 50 by 12.
The License extends to January, 1876, at a yearly rental of $200. Lease can be extended for twenty-one years if desired.
The special attention of all persons wishing to engage in this business or the manufacture of Hoes of any kind, is directed to this peremptory sale, which will afford unusual inducements to purchasers. The Property will be open daily for inspection, and all information furnished on the premises.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATATIONS.
Orders Solicited from the Wholesale Trade by
T. K. WILLSON,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
No. 232 LIBERTY STREET.
MWF

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE—
Early Rose,
Peerless,
Shaner's Prolific,
Garnett Chili,
White Peachblows,
Prince Albert,
Harrison,
Buckeyes,
Peachblows.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WHEAT—
A FEW CARS
CHOICE WHEAT,
To arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

INHALATION
IN DISEASES OF THE
LUNGS AND THROAT
BY
DR. JAMES A. HUNTER,
LATE OF NEW YORK.

LETTER No. I.

The Prevalence of Pulmonary Diseases and Their Treatment by Medicated Inhalation.

To the Editor:

SIR: I have written and published several volumes upon this class of diseases, and a system of treatment for them, with which my name has been long and favorably identified, but I find that there are many who look upon all books describing disease as *"medical,"* and, consequently, to them, *incomprehensible*, and who are thereby deterred from obtaining and reading them. As a consequence, I have been led to the publication of a series of LETTERS in the columns of daily and weekly journals, to which the people of this country habitually look for information upon many of the most interesting subjects of public welfare and important concerns of life. I felt that if the results I had achieved and the acquirements I possessed were of any value, the more extensive publication I gave to them the greater amount of benefit I would thereby confer upon the suffering.

This series consists of twenty-five letters, and in them I shall endeavor to describe in plain, non-technical language, the causes, nature, symptoms and tendencies of diseases of the organs of respiration and heart, and give an elucidation of MEDICATED INHALATION as an auxiliary remedial agency in their treatment.

I have perfected a system of treatment for these diseases, founded upon this principle of *Inhalation*, and the dictates of a long, active and enlightened experience have taught me to look upon it as one beside which the others sink into comparative insignificance.

There are many in the ranks of medical profession who discourage or condemn all efforts upon the part of their professional brethren to convey information of this nature to the people, but I see no legitimate reasons for their opposition. The sentiments expressed in the following quotations are in unison with my own upon this subject, and I feel will be corroborated by every well-wisher of his race.

Dr. George M. Beard, Lecturer on Nervous Diseases in the University of the City of New York, member of New York County Medical Society, stated in the preface to a late publication—Our Home Physician:

"Science must not be confined to scientific men. A knowledge of science in its various departments, and especially a general knowledge of the structure and operations of the human body, and of some of the laws of disease, will make us better lawyers, better clergymen, better merchants, better farmers, better laborers, better mechanics and artisans, better wives and mothers, and husbands and fathers, better citizens, and better in every condition and relation of life."

And again:

"The noblest and best part of our mission is not to cure disease, but to prevent it. The true and only way to prevent disease is to diffuse through all ranks of society a general knowledge of the human body and of the laws of health."

The Lord Chief Justice of England lately said:

"I quite agree that if you can really make people sensible of what are the causes which lead to such a disease as consumption; if you can make them sensible of what are the symptoms against which they ought to be upon their guard; if you can make them understand what they ought to do with a view to prevent consumption, or what they ought to do when consumption has once been established, you are doing a vast amount of good to the mass of the community. In every branch of science, so far as you can make science a matter of popular knowledge, so much the better."

I have labored to make this branch of medical "science a matter of popular knowledge" and cultivated it as a specialty.

Upon the subject of specialists there is also much bitterness or feeling in the profession, and in order that the non-professional public may comprehend the essence of their antagonism, I shall quote the language of one who stands in the front ranks. Professor Oliver Wendell Holmes, Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, lately stated in an address to a graduating class of the Boston Medical School:

"The tendency of the profession is to divide itself up into *specialties*, which make men *skillful* but narrow minds'd. I do not say this is not *better for mankind*, but it is fraught with incalculable danger to the social dignity and standing of the profession."

Insists consider it for a moment, your physicians are taught that *"social dignity and standing"* are of greater importance than skill to treat your disease. I had supposed that the attainment of skill was the grand object of a physician's life; the point toward which all his aspirations should lead him, and all his efforts be directed. If the division of the profession into specialities "make men skillfull," as stated by Professor Holmes, then every principle of reason and sentiment of humanity prompt the encouragement and cultivation of specialties.

When I had won my diploma, and those from whose hands I received it had declared that I was qualified to practice ALL branches of my profession, I felt that I possessed an unquestionable right to choose and practice a PARTICULAR branch, as I have done, and that in doing so I should elevate rather than degrade, both myself and the profession of medicine. I was not actuated alone by personal ambition, I had yet a higher hope in view; that of ministering to human suffering, and what I felt it to be my duty has been my reward.

No candid person can examine the testimony which I present without becoming convinced that I have achieved unparalleled successes, and I trust with the preservation of life and health and the light of past experiences to guide me, I shall accomplish others and even greater.

The treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs by Medicated Inhalation has probably been more extensively practiced by myself than by any other physician in this country, and the success of my practice in several of the large cities has been sufficiently attested by the press and thousands of individuals of all classes and callings.

I have demonstrated that thousands of cases of Consumption considered *hopeless* were perfectly *curable*, and done more than any other person I am aware of, either in or out of the medical profession, to enlighten the public mind upon the nature and *cause* of this dreadful disease.

MEDICATED INHALATION is a distinct branch of therapeutics, and none but those who have studied and practiced it long and faithfully are able to use it with success. General practitioners do not resort to it habitually, because its use is attended with *inconvenience* to them, and they lack that practical experience so necessary to insure success. It is easier to prescribe "Cod Liver Oil," or a "Cough Mixture," or order a "Change of Climate," to get rid of a troublesome patient who is going to die. The